

BORG-LUM, Gutzon
Springfield, Ill.

DRAWER 22

71.2009.085.03011


Sculptors - B
(Busts)

Statues of Abraham Lincoln

Gutzon Borglum
Springfield, Illinois

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



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State of Indiana through the Indiana State Library

<http://archive.org/details/statuexxxxxxxxxxblinc>



Intend to purchase a house of fine
at Lincoln town in Montgomery Co.
and to the house of the
Birmingham, Ill.



From East Newfield

By
Adrian P. M. Farrow



THE FAITH OF THIS
MAN STOOD BEHIND
THE EARLIEST ACHIEVE-
MENT OF C.E. BILLINGS
WHO FOUNDED THE
BILLINGS & SPENCER
COMPANY OF HARTFORD
THE FIRST COMMERCIAL
DROP FORGING PLANT
IN AMERICA

In Front Of Tomb Entrance



On a six foot granite pedestal in front of the tomb entrance is the above familiar Borglum head of Lincoln, heroic size.

At "Grass Roots" Conference in Illinois



Wide World

Honoring the first great leader of the Republican Party: Members of the "Grass Roots" Conference and G.A.R. veterans laying a wreath on Abraham Lincoln's tomb at Springfield

PAUSE FOR LINCOLN TRIBUTE



SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13 (Spl.)—Republicans attending the grass roots conference here, paused at their convention to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln at the emancipator's tomb. At left, hat in hand, is Harrison I. Spangler, Iowa national committeeman, and at right, holding hat, is Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture in the Hoover cabinet, both leading speakers at the G. O. P. rally. Civil war veterans joined in the tribute. *gnd news 6-13-35*

Robert Young People

February 9, 1941



KEYSTONE VIEW CO

This immense plaque of Abraham Lincoln stands in front of his tomb at Springfield, Ill. The original of this work by Gutzon Borglum is in the Hall of Fame, Washington, D. C.



*"That government of the people, by
the people, for the people, shall not
perish from the earth."*

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D.C.
LINCOLN

2/7/42

LINCOLN

IT has remained for a native of Hungary, Stefan Lorant, to get together and publish a pictorial life of Abraham Lincoln containing over one hundred photographs of him and his contemporaries, his places of residence, facsimiles of his important letters and documents, together with a running account of his life.

This was done in part to answer the question of Lorant's ten-year-old son: "Who is this man Lincoln?"

This book is a most interesting and valuable record of the life of Lincoln,



The Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

particularly for those who do not find time for the exhaustive work of Sandburg and others. I heartily recommend it.

While we have many national heroes only a few give promise of being long remembered.

Most emperors, kings and presidents are soon forgotten. A few names give evidence of living,—and among the few our Lincoln. Practi-

cally unknown in youth and early manhood, he attracted little attention until called to head the government. Unappreciated and bitterly opposed thru the trying years of war, it was only after a cruel death that the world realized his worth.

His life, long hidden in legendary tales, is now emerging and the massive form of Lincoln steps forth. No word of criticism now is heard, but only praise and admiration.

Such was the life of Lincoln, the savior of the Union.

THE HUMAN FACTOR vs. THE SEASONAL CONDITIONS

We farmers are frequently hit very hard due to seasonal conditions in spite of any efforts which we are able to make. What suggestions could you offer which would enable us to surmount these difficulties?—Subscriber, Licking Co., O.

THERE is bound to be a large variation in the yield of farm crops from year to year which is due to seasonal conditions. Take the Ohio oats crop for instance. During the last 15 years, 1924-38, as reported in Ohio Agricultural Statistics, Bulletin 612 of the Ohio Experiment Station, the yield per acre varied from 41.0 bushels in 1924 to 21.5 bushels in 1933.

The yield of winter wheat varied from 11.5 bushels per acre in 1928 to 29.0 bushels in 1931.

The yield of corn varied from 26.5 bushels in 1930 to 45.0 bushels in 1931 and 47.0 in 1925.

AS I SEE IT

● By C. G. Williams

These yields are state averages. In the United States as a whole yields per acre and total production have also shown wide variation.

Oats yields in 1934 averaged 18.4 bushels per acre. In 1935 30.0 bushels.

Wheat yields averaged 16.3 bushels per acre in 1931 and 11.2 in 1933.

Corn yields in 1936 averaged 16.2 bushels per acre and in 1937 28.3 bushels. The total corn crop of 1936 was 1.5 billion bushels and in 1937 2.6 billion bushels. The variation in yield on individual farms may be expected to be considerably larger.

At the experiment station farm on a 40-acre tract of land which has been farmed in a four-year rotation and has received uniform treatment from year to year the yield of oats has varied from 40.48 bushels per acre in 1913 to 94.47 in 1918. The yield of wheat has varied from 17.44 bushels in 1912 to 44.88 bushels in 1917. The yield of corn from 42.76 bushels in 1910 to 105.23 bushels in 1909. The yield of hay from 1.69 tons per acre in 1923 to 4.78 tons in 1912.

This tract has been well manured and phosphated when in corn and has had some 400 pounds of superphosphate per acre on the wheat crop.

It is quite evident that varying seasonal conditions will have an important effect on crop yields in spite of anything which the farmer can do. Unless one has exceptionally favorable conditions for the growing

of one particular crop he can reduce the hazards of failure by diversification. When one crop fails another may be very good. Seldom is there a general failure.

This diversification is especially important for the livestock farmer who must have a large amount of feed. If the corn crop is light, the hay crop may be normal, and portions of it may take the place of corn in the silo.

If the permanent pasture is badly hit, supplemental crops like sudan grass may prove very helpful. If new seedings fail, resort may be had to soybeans.

If the wheat crop gets a poor start in the fall a top dressing of strawy manure during the winter may insure a fair crop.

This suggests the matter of crop insurance by the government or private insurance companies. Just how successful this is going to prove is yet a question. It appears to be a difficult matter to adjust fair rates which are generally applicable. It is more likely to be accepted in sections of the country where the hazards are greatest than in the central states. Unfortunately it is subject to great abuses.

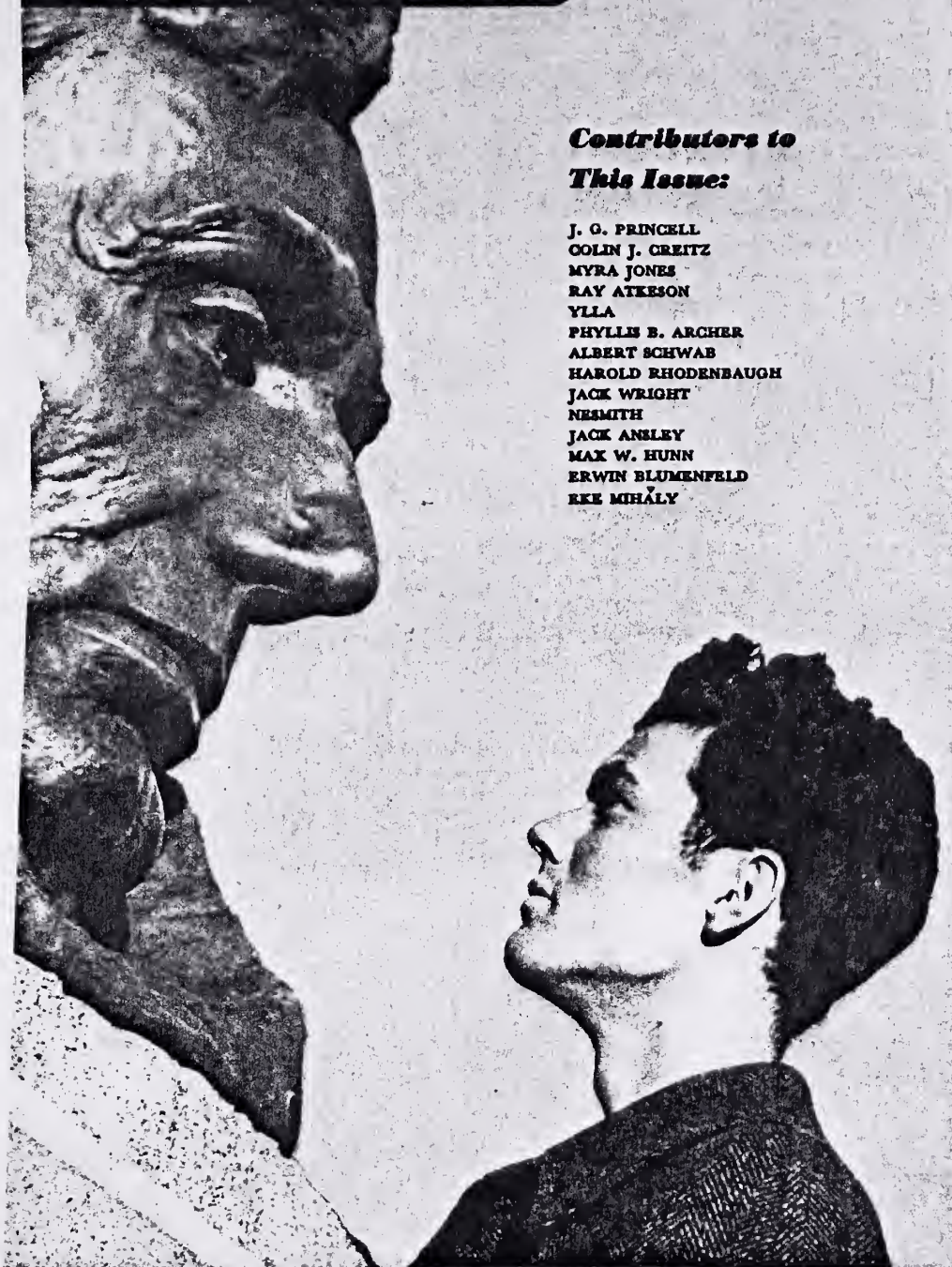
The question submitted by our Licking County correspondent is certainly a difficult one to answer. The above suggestions are not as valuable as one could wish. The varying seasonal conditions as noted indicate the difficulties involved in the planning of proper agricultural acreages to meet market demands.

Perhaps the best thing the individual farmer can do is to follow his well-thought-out crop plans, not attempting to make radical changes to take advantages of high or low prices incident to general crop successes or failures, for he is likely to be a year or two behind. Such attempts are usually unsuccessful.

Gallery of Photographs

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Coronet

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PHILADELPHIA Bulletin 9/2/44

Dewey Honoring Memory of Lincoln



Associated Press Wirephoto

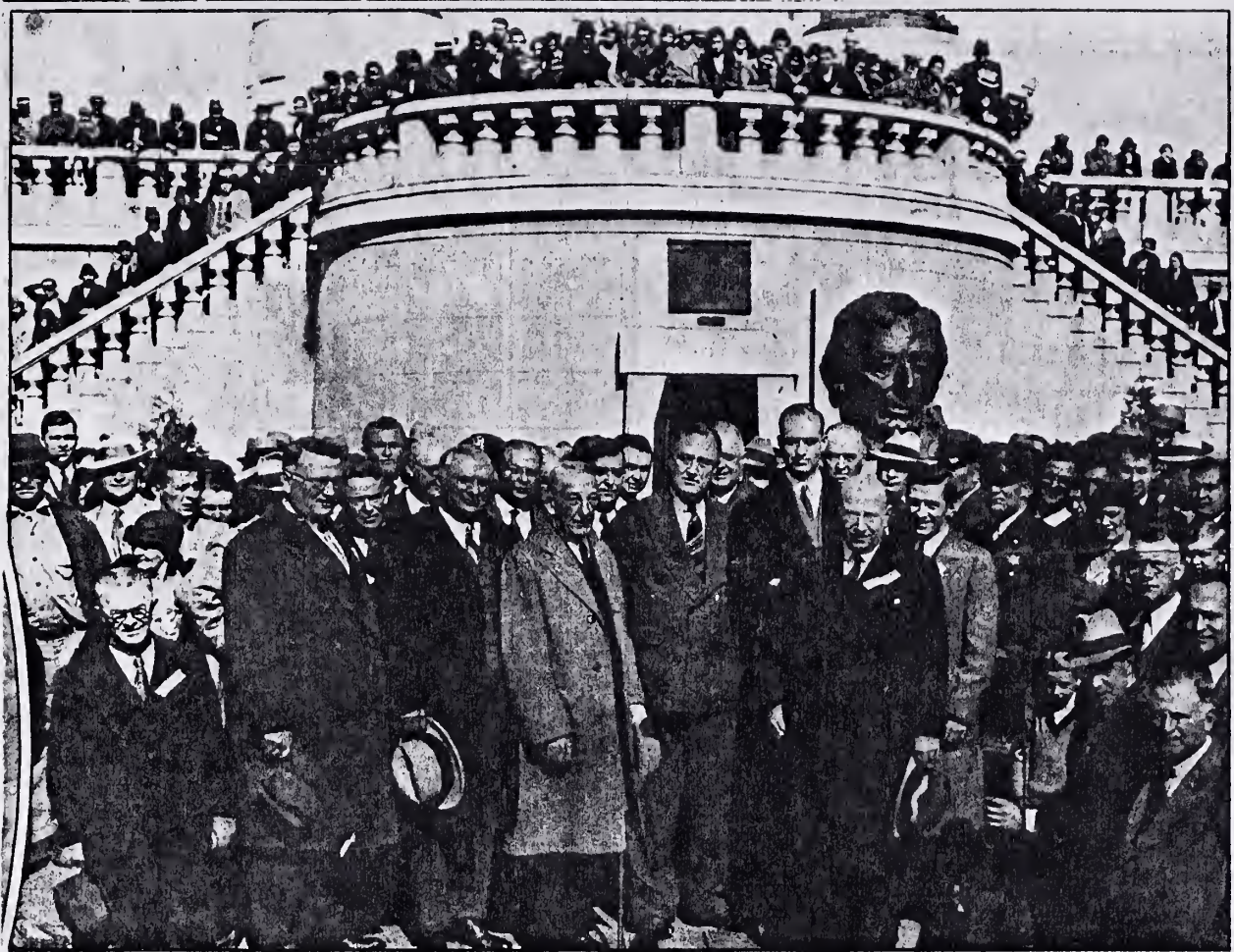
The New York governor and Republican presidential nominee, on a tour of the Middle West, places a wreath at the tomb of the Civil War President at Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. Dewey is beside him



DEWEY AT LINCOLN SHRINE—"As leader of the Republican party, I reverently place this wreath before the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. May God make us worthy of his spirit and of his name," said Gov. Dewey at Lincoln's tomb in Springfield, where he is shown with Mrs. Dewey (right), Mayor John W. Kapp Jr. (left) of Springfield, Mrs. Dwight H. Green and the governor.

[Acme Telephoto.]



TWO ROOSE-
VELT CAM-

AT THE GRAVE OF A GREAT AMERICAN: GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT,
With Governor Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois and Judge Henry Horner, Democratic
Nominee for Governor, at the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield.
(Associated Press.)

Illinois Elevates Lincoln Image But Move May Be Rubbed Out

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13 (UPI) — Illinois residents traditionally have placed Abraham Lincoln on a pedestal. Tuesday, just two days before the 161st anniversary of the Great Emancipator's birthday, the state Department of Conservation elevated that pedestal.

They raised a bust of Lincoln just enough to put it out of reach of people — and just enough to thwart a long tradition that claims that rubbing the Lincoln sculpture nose brings good luck.

Prominent political figures including President Richard M. Nixon and Senator Charles H. Percy (Rep. Illinois, are among the thousands of visitors to Lincoln's tomb here who have rubbed the famous nose.

Visitors were unable to make the traditional gesture yesterday in front of the tomb because the sculpture had been elevated on a 2-foot granite block.

The original pedestal is 5 feet high.

George Cashman, caretaker of the tomb, said that former conservation director William L. Rutherford "saw the children rubbing the nose. He didn't like it and decided to have it raised."

Acting director Daniel Malkovich, reached at his home in Benton, said he was unaware that the block had been installed. Malkovich said he had indicated before that he is opposed to raising the bust "because there is a great deal of tradition involved."

"The department probably will re-examine the situation," he said.

Kenneth Cox, a guide at the tomb, said many visitors had complained that rubbing the nose not only was not dignified but also was ruining the appearance of the sculpture.

The bust and most other bronze castings in the tomb



The bust of Abraham Lincoln outside the Lincoln tomb at Springfield, Ill., has been put out of reach of tourists who like to rub the nose of the sculpture for good luck. However, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Palmquist of Minneapolis jumped at the chance to perform the traditional rubbing. (UPI Telephoto)

have been worn to a high polish in protruding areas where they are constantly touched by visitors. Noses on all of the Lincoln sculptures are conspicuously shiny.

Cox said the nose, like most of the other sculptures, is hollow and continued wear might even-

tually rub a hole in it.

Visitors noticed that the bust had been raised, he said; but the only complaints came "mostly from kids who said we took all the fun out of it."

Cashman and others felt that the traditional rubbing of Lincoln's nose was disrespectful. The issue also came up when the 1969 Illinois highway maps were published with an illustration showing a father lifting his young son to touch the nose.

Only last week, Conservation Department officials said there were no plans for any changes in the position of the bust. The possibility of elevating it had been mentioned along with other renovations at the tomb, they said, but the idea dismissed because of the expectation of the uproar such a move might cause.

Blarney nose? OK to rub Abe bust

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill. (UPI) — Beth Emling, 11, had a mission in mind when she and her family visited Abraham Lincoln's tomb in Springfield. She wanted to rub the nose on a bust of Lincoln.

On the way up to the tomb last month, Beth told her brothers, Rusty, 8, and Richie, 6, that her teachers and other students said it was good luck to rub President Lincoln's nose. But a guide told them "no."

Beth, a fifth-grader, asked her father, Clay Emling, what she should do. He suggested writing a letter to her legislator, Rep. Ralph Dunn a Republican of Du Quoin. She did and her luck changed.

"Could this hurt the statue of President Lincoln?" she wrote. "If it can, everyone should know about it. If it can't hurt the statue, I think boys and girls should be allowed to rub his nose."

Dunn Investigated and in a letter to Beth said a guide had told him the state would like visitors to regard the memorial

as a "shrine dedicated to the memory and the spirit of Abe Lincoln instead of a place where you could obtain 'good luck' by rubbing the nose of the statue."

Dunn said he understood the Legislature appropriated \$1,200 about six years ago to place the large head of Lincoln on a higher granite pedestal to lessen the temptation of rubbing his nose.

Dunn also told Beth he had sent a copy of her letter to Anthony T. Dean, director of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Dean wrote Beth:

"You were very thoughtful to write us about your experience at Lincoln's Tomb, and to bring to my attention a problem I was unaware existed. There is no policy forbidding people from touching statues at Lincoln's Tomb and the orders you received on your visit were misguided. I am instructing our staff to permit visitors such as yourself to touch the statues from now on."

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